

. . . NEW FOREST . . .
Rural Sanitary Authority

ANNUAL REPORT

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition

**NEW FOREST RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT,
For the Year 1906,
SUBMITTED TO THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY**

HENRY ANDERSON SHEPPARD,

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Medical Officer to the New Forest Union, No. 1 District.

Medical Officer to the New Forest Union Workhouse.

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MDCCCCVII.

SANITARY AUTHORITY.



*To the Councillors of the Hampshire County Council and New Forest
District Council.*



BY THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
dated March 23rd, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed
that the Medical Officer of Health shall “ Prepare an Annual
“ Report, to be made to the end of December of each year,
“ comprising a summary of the action taken during the year
“ for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the
“ Sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year.
“ The Report shall also contain an account of the enquiries
“ which he has made as to conditions injurious to health
“ existing in his district and of the proceedings in which he has
“ taken part or advised, under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875,
“ so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also
“ an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his
“ advice, for Sanitary purposes over places and houses that the
“ SANITARY AUTHORITIES have power to regulate, with the
“ nature and results of any proceedings which may have been
“ so required and taken in respect of the same during the year.
“ It shall also record the action by him, or on his advise, during
“ the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to factories and
“ workshops. The Report shall also contain tabular statements
“ (on Forms to be supplied by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
“ or to the like affect) of the sickness and mortality within the
“ district, classified according to diseases, ages and localities.”

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the New Forest Sanitary District for the year ending December 31st, 1906, together with the Tables and Statistics required by the Local Government Board.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE NEW FOREST RURAL
SANITARY DISTRICT.

Acreage	...	...	...	...	64,272
Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	15,430
Number of Persons per Acre	...	...	...	...	·23
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)	...	...	...	...	3,186
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£88,059
Births	...	...	...	...	353
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	22·87
Deaths	...	...	...	...	173
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	11·21
ditto	Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	·45
Average Death Rate for 10 years 1897-1906					12·64

The Sanitary District is still the same as that reported in my last report without any additions ; and the three Divisions are still recognised by my Board and adopted by me in this Report. They are Eling, Lyndhurst, and Fawley, taken together represents the Rural Sanitary District of the New Forest.

- (1) The Eling Division includes the Parishes of Eling proper, Copythorn, Netley Marsh, Colbury and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (2) The Lyndhurst Division consists of :—Lyndhurst, Bramshaw, Minstead, and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (3) The Fawley Division consists of :—Fawley, Beaulieu, Exbury, Hythe, Dibden, and the remaining portion of Denny Lodge Township.

The whole District is situated in the South of Hampshire, and includes a large portion of the New Forest.

POPULATION.

The population of the Sanitary District has not increased to any marked extent during the past year, but no doubt in the near future, those portions situated near Southampton will become more densely populated; at the present time many houses are being erected in the Eling parish, with a view to the accomodation of an overflow of the population of Southampton, which may be expected during the present year.

The total population at the Census of 1901 was found to be 14,546, and the estimated population for 1906, has been worked out in the usual manner to be 15,430; the Eling Division representing 7,289, Lyndhurst 4,050, and Fawley 4,100. All my Statistical calculations are based on these figures.

The house accommodation for the population of the Sanitary District was found to be ample at the Census of 1901, and worked out at 4·7 inhabitants to each house. Since that time a great number of houses have been erected, and the average number of inhabitants for each house cannot be stated correctly until the Census is taken again.

Being a Rural District the density of population per acre is very small, namely, ·23 persons to an acre.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

There were 173 deaths recorded for the whole Sanitary District during 1906, all of whom had been residents in the District. Out of this number 11 deaths took place in the Workhouse. The Workhouse being situated in the Eling Division, those deaths have been included in working out the death rate for that Division.

In Table IV. Column 12, these deaths are shown separately, but are included in Column 9, Table IV. of the deaths registered in Eling.

The following Table will show the death of Males and Females, during 1906, and the Divisions to which they belong.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Eling	...	45	41	86
Lyndhurst	...	26	19	45
Fawley	...	25	17	42
		<hr/> 96	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 173

DEATHS OF THE QUARTERS.

		ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.
1st Quarter	...	28	9	15
2nd „	...	16	16	10
3rd „	...	19	10	6
4th „	...	23	10	11
		<hr/> 86	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 42

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

	ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year	17	6	8	31
1 year and under 5	4	1	5	10
5 „ „ „ 15	3	0	0	3
15 „ „ „ 25	3	3	1	7
25 „ „ „ 65	19	16	15	50
65 years and upwards	40	19	13	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	86	45	42	173

This Table shows a Death Rate between birth and 15 years of 2·85 per 1,000 ; between 15 and 65 years of age 3·68 per 1,000 ; and over 65 years of age, 4·66 per 1,000.

The above Tables show that 86 deaths took place in Eling Division ; 45 in Lyndhurst, and 42 in Fawley, and represents a total death rate for the whole Sanitary District of 11·21 per 1,000, each Division giving :—

Eling	...	...	11·97	7,280
Lyndhurst	...	...	11·11	4,050
Fawley	...	...	10·24	4,100

The following Table IV., issued by the Local Government Board, will show principal causes of death during the year 1906.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and up- wards. 8	Eling. 9	Lynd- hurst. 10	Fawley. 11	
Whooping Cough ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea. (See notes opposite.) ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.) ...	9	...	...	...	2	6	1	3	1	5	...
Other tubercular Diseases ...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease. (See notes opposite.) ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	1	1	...
Bronchitis ...	9	3	1	...	...	2	3	5	2	2	...
Pneumonia ...	10	2	2	...	...	4	2	6	...	4	...
Venereal diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...
Heart diseases ...	20	...	...	1	3	10	6	14	2	4	1
Accidents ...	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	5	1	...
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...
All other causes ...	79	7	2	1	2	18	49	36	28	15	10
All causes ...	173	31	10	3	7	50	72	86	45	42	11

See Notes on opposite page.

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in Public Institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in Public Institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in Public Institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.
- In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhœa" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhœal diseases" in Table V.
- Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners, and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified": all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

HENRY A. SHEPPARD,

January 28th, 1907.

Medical Officer of Health.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Small Pox	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	7
Enteric Fever	...	...	0
Diarrhoea	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0
Enteritis	...	...	0
			—
			10
			—

The Zymotic Death Rate for the year is therefore .64 per 1000, including one belonging to Notifiable Diseases, namely, Diphtheria, which case was notified after death.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants is shown as in former reports in a ratio of a 1000 births. There were 353 births in the District during the year 1906, of whom 31 died within the first year, and many of these died a few hours after birth. The rate is therefore 87.81 per 1000 births or 8.7 per cent.

These 31 deaths were due to the following causes:—

Whooping Cough	...	...	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	2
Premature Births	...	...	14
Convulsions	...	...	3
Want of attention at Birth	...	...	1
Accidentally suffocated	...	...	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	1
			—
			31
			—

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The following Births were registered in 1906.

	Males	Females	Total
Eling	95	92	187
Lyndhurst	39	41	80
Fawley	49	37	86
	<hr/> 183 <hr/>	<hr/> 170 <hr/>	<hr/> 353 <hr/>

This gives a Birth Rate for Eling of 25·68 per 1000.

For Lyndhurst, 19·75 per 1000.

For Fawley, 20·97 per 1000.

For the whole district, 22·87 per 1000.

The Birth Rate for the whole district is slightly below the average for ten years, but much higher than that of last year. The Eling and Lyndhurst divisions show an increase over that of 1905, and Fawley a slight decrease during the same period.



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous Years

YEAR.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	* Rate.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	* Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	* Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	14340	382	26·63	24	62·82	180	12·55	8	No Record kept.	No Record kept.		
1897	14400	321	22·29	23	71·65	182	12·64	6				
1898	14500	368	25·37	38	103·26	175	12·06	4				
1899	14540	332	22·83	36	108·43	221	15·19	10				
1900	14560	356	25·45	24	67·41	199	13·66	8				
1901	14546	305	20·96	17	55·73	167	11·48	10	11	0	156	10·722
1902	14700	340	23·12	41	120·50	199	13·53	12	7	0	192	13·068
1903	14935	374	25·04	35	93·5	189	12·65	9	0	0	189	12·657
1904	15100	330	21·85	24	72·72	182	12·05	10	1	0	181	11·988
1905	15260	328	21·49	24	73·17	162	10·61	10	2	0	160	10·488
Averages for years 1896-1905	14688	343	23·50	28·6	82·91	185	12·64	8·7	4·2	0	175	11·777
1906	15430	353	22·87	31	87·81	173	11·21	11	0	0	173	11·211

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.--The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there ; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the opposite page.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	64,272
Total population at all ages	...	...	14,546
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	3,186
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4·5

At
Census
of
1901.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

I. Institution within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
New Forest Union Workhouse.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Southampton Eye Hospital.	Hants County Reformatory. Several Nursing Homes.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.		

TABLE II.

**Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1906 and
previous years.**

YEAR.	ELING.				LYNDHURST.				FAWLEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896 ...	6620	193	87	13	3630	84	48	4	4090	105	45	7
1897 ...	6660	156	90	16	3640	80	41	3	4100	85	51	6
1898 ...	6730	174	83	20	3650	91	40	11	4120	103	52	7
1899 ...	6750	107	120	18	3660	79	57	6	4130	83	44	12
1900 ...	6760	155	96	10	3665	84	54	8	4135	117	49	6
1901 ...	6865	153	82	6	3816	80	46	7	3865	72	39	4
1902 ...	6910	161	91	17	3850	81	51	13	3910	98	57	11
1903 ...	7010	197	100	17	3930	79	46	7	3965	98	43	11
1904 ...	7100	159	102	13	3980	82	40	7	4020	89	40	4
1905 ...	7180	165	85	15	4020	74	36	5	4060	89	46	4
Aver- ages of Years 1896 to 1905.	6864.5	16.20	93.1	14.5	3784.1	81.4	45.9	7.1	4039.5	91.9	46.6	7.2
1906 ...	7280	187	86	17	4050	80	45	6	4100	86	42	8

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.
		Un'er 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up.							
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria	6	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup
Erysipelas
Scarlet fever	5	...	...	5	...	...	.	...	1	4	...	1	1
Typhus fever
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing fever
Continued fever
Puerperal fever
Plague
Totals	12	...	1	9	1	1			1	1	5	...	1	1

Isolation Hospital—SOUTHAMPTON (situated at Mousehole, Shirley).

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes on Page 7).

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified...	...	11	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	2	3	1	...	31
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.																		
Whooping Cough...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	4
Diarrhoeal Diseases.																		
Diarrhoea, all forms		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases.																		
Premature Birth ...		...	10	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table IV.)		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes.																		
Convulsions		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2
		...	11	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	2	3	1	...	31

Bir hs in the (legitimate, 338
year) illegitimate, 15

Deaths in the (legitimate infants, 31
year of) illegitimate infants, 0

Population, estimated to middle of 1906, 15,430.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 173.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

During the year 1906, I received 12 notifications of Notifiable Diseases, being a decrease of 7 on that of the previous year. This I consider a very encouraging and satisfactory condition to report, for though the area of the district is large, and the number of persons per acre is small; still there are several large and congested areas where infection if once started and allowed to progress, would rapidly increase the number of notifiable cases. Three of these notifiable diseases took place in the same house, and the remainder were of a sporadic nature, and could not be connected with each other.

These 12 cases were composed of the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
				—
				12
				—

These were notified from the following divisions of the District :—

Eling	...	...	...	...	5
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	...	2
Fawley	...	...	...	...	5
					—
					12
					—

Table III. shows the distribution of these diseases throughout the District.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AFFECTING THE NEW FOREST SANITARY DISTRICT DURING 1906.

The year started very favourably, the health of the whole district being good and remaining so until the end of April. On April 28th a visitor came to Lyndhurst and within a few days was reported to me as suffering from Scarlet Fever. I had the case

removed at once to the Isolation Hospital, and nothing more was heard of Scarlet Fever in Lyndhurst for the rest of the year. On May 29th a notification of Scarlet Fever came from Hythe, one of the congested spots belonging to the Fawley Division, this was also promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital, and was the only case reported from Hythe during the year. During May and June both Measles and Chicken Pox were prevalent throughout the district, the epidemic was not of a serious nature and had no bad results.

On June 24th one case of Diphtheria was notified from Bartley in the Eling Division. There was some doubt about this case, and was only notified after death which took place somewhat suddenly. In the same district during June and August three other cases were notified, and again on October 29th one other case, all but one of these cases were treated at their own homes, the parents in each case refusing to allow removal to the Isolation Hospital.

All these cases were traced to an indirect corporeal source of infection.

On October 6th one case of Diphtheria was notified from Lyndhurst. In this case the patient was a visitor who had been visiting and sitting with a brother suffering with Diphtheria. This was a clear case of direct corporeal infection. The case was well isolated in a friend's house, and progressed satisfactorily with no spread of the disease.

On November 2nd one case of Enteric Fever was reported from Beaulieu in the Fawley Division. The patient was a boy who had come to Beaulieu a week prior to notification, and hence was clearly an imported case.

In November and December Measles were prevalent in Copythorn, a portion of the Eling Division, but gave no cause for alarm, the usual measures were taken to prevent spread of the disease.

During the Spring and Autumn, Whooping Cough was prevalent in each of the Divisions of the district with a mortality of seven.

In December three cases of Scarlet Fever were reported from an outlying portion of Beaulieu. These cases were all in the same house, and were treated there, the disease not spreading to any other portion of the district.

Epidemic Influenza made its appearance in the middle of December and remained for the rest of the year.

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

			1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Measles	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	4	0	1	0	0	4	7	0	1	7
Diarrhœa	...	...	3	5	8	1	3	0	1	0	0	2
Typhoid	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Small Pox	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1
Croup	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Enteritis	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			17	10	10	6	4	8	12	7	4	10
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The mortality from Zymotic Diseases during 1906 amounts to .64 per 1000 of the estimated population, and the average number of deaths for the past ten years is 8.1 out of the population of the whole Sanitary District.



METHOD OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In all cases special notices are sent at once to the parents or guardians of the infected person, upon receiving notification of any Notifiable Disease. A personal visit is then made, and should there be no proper means of isolation, removal to the Isolation Hospital is suggested. The patient is then removed in a properly constructed Ambulance with sufficient and suitable attendants. The bedding and other soiled articles being removed at the same time, and are returned immediately after disinfection. The room or rooms previously occupied by the patient is thoroughly disinfected immediately after removal and are got ready for the reception of the bedding, etc., upon its return from the sterilizing chamber.

When the infected cases are kept at home, isolation is insisted upon as far as practicable, and all precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and upon recovery the infected bedding and clothing is sent in the Ambulance for disinfection by heat, and the premises occupied by the patient disinfected by Sulphur.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The same arrangements hold good with Southampton for the reception of any or all of our Infectious cases in their Isolation Hospital, situated at Mousehole, Shirley. Removal by Ambulance, Isolation, Medical Treatment and Nursing is paid for by the New Forest Sanitary Authority, and so far, the ultimate results have been eminently satisfactory.

DISINFECTION.

Infected rooms are always disinfected with sulphur, three pounds being used for every 1000 cubic feet of space. The room or rooms are sealed up for 12 hours and thoroughly ventilated for 24 hours afterwards. The walls, ceiling and floor are then washed over with a germicide, the rooms are then considered safe for immediate use.

Disinfectants are kept for immediate use at known places in the several divisions of the district.

INSPECTION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT.

During the year two complete visits of inspection were made ; a portion of the district being taken at a time, until the whole district was completed. Special attention was paid to the proper hygienic condition of dairys, cow-houses, slaughter-houses, bakeries and general work places. The general health of the different divisions being enquired into at the same time. The result of these enquiries has been reported from time to time to the Rural Sanitary Authority.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

This being an Agricultural District, the excrement is used as a fertilizing agent. Cesspits and earth closets are emptied periodically, carted away in properly constructed vehicles and used on the land.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Slight improvements have been made in the drainage of the several divisions of the district, still with the exception Lyndhurst and a portion of Beaulieu in the Fawley division, the drainage is far from perfect ; but no doubt in time the more densely populated portions of the other division will be as well drained as that of Lyndhurst.

With regard to Lyndhurst, the sewerage system continues to work satisfactorily. With few exceptions the drainage from the houses at Lyndhurst and Bank now discharge into the new sewers. Steps should be taken to cause the few remaining house drains to be dealt with in a similar manner.

I have recently made investigations as to the Sanitary condition of the new sewers, and have ascertained that a constant flow at a considerable velocity is maintained through each sewer, the absence of sewer gas is very marked, this is attributable to the sharp inclinations given to the sewers coupled with the fact that the houses, with the exception of many at Emery Down, are provided with a constant supply of water for flushing purposes.

I have before referred to the vital importance of flushing house drains ; it is the key of the sanitary and economical maintenance of

the whole system. There is still an absence of a constant supply of water for flushing house drains at Emery Down, it would be well for the Council to give this requirement their further consideration.

I am aware steps have recently been taken by the Council to provide water for a part of the Emery Down district by sinking a well, but however successful this undertaking may be in obtaining a supply for potable use, the fact remains that provision is not made for a piped supply to the houses for flushing conveniences, this as I have before stated is potently rendered essential as the sewerage system extends to this district and the house drains are required to be connected to the same.

In several instances the slop drains of houses have been connected only to the sewers, but the existing earth closets have not been converted to the water-carrier system, this is a matter which should be watched, as possibly the earth contents of these closets may find its way into the drains and cause inconvenience.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The engineers, Messrs. W. B. G. Bennett, Son and Berry, have recently had an analysis made by the County Analyst, Dr. Arthur Angell, of the effluent discharging from these works into the Forest Streams. I have been favoured with a copy of this analysis, from which I find the effluent is very satisfactory and fitting to be discharged in the Forest Streams.

I also gather that it is only necessary to remove the sedimentary deposit (from the Bacteria process) from the tanks once in twelve months, and the quantity is such as to permit of its easy disposal by digging into the land. I am informed the operation of removing the sediment is performed in the Winter, I would recommend that it be an instruction of the Council to those who may have the future supervision of these works in future, to adhere to the season selected by the Engineers. The small quantity of sediment arising from the process introduced at these works, and the simple inexpensive method of disposal must be satisfactory to the Council,

Report on Sample of Sewage Effluent

Received from MESSRS. BENNETT, SON, & BERRY,
On 28th February, 1907.

GRAINS PER GALLON.

Description of Sample.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia	Chlorine.	Oxygen absorbed in 3 mins. at 80° F.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	Suspended Solid Matter at 100° C.	Total Solids dried at 100° C.	Loss on Ignition of Total Solids.	Reaction.	Nitrogen and Nitrates.
No. 1 discharged into outfall	1.178	.077	4.41	.105	.387	.84	26.32	4.2	—	.329
Stream	...	...				Very small indeed				

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Odour in Bottle on receipt.	Odour after Exposure in Open Vessel for 24 hours.	Turbidity.	Foming Properties.
None	None	Slight	Satisfactory

This ia a satisfactory effluent. Quite fitted to be allowed to discharge into a Forest Stream.
(Signed) ARTHUR ANGELL.

WATER SUPPLY.

A portion of two divisions of the Sanitary District is supplied with water by the South Hants Water Company; and it is gratifying to note, that year by year, a greater number of residents are having the water laid on as supplied by this Company. The water is of excellent quality, and abundant in quantity, a recent copy of the analysis is given below :—

In Eling	...	...	422 houses supplied
„ Ashurst	...	...	15 „ „
„ Lyndhurst	...	...	352 „ „

making a total of 789, being an increase of 26 for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

The other portions of the district obtain their water supply from wells, springs, and upland surface water.

[COPY OF ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S WATER.]

39, LIME STREET, LONDON,

21st December, 1906.

To the Chairman and Directors

South Hants Water Works Co.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith we beg to submit our report on the samples of water taken this month.

		TIMSBURY.		TWYFORD.	
		RESERVOIR.	WELL.	RESERVOIR.	WELL.
Total Solids	...	13·86	25·76	10·50	18·62
(Grains per Gallon, containing)					
Chlorine	...	1·25	1·25	1·00	1·00
Sulphuric Acid	...	·52	·52	·35	·32
Nitric Acid	...	·80	·80	·97	·98
Lime	...	4·20	10·90	3·65	7·60
Magnesia	...	·50	·50	·32	·32
Hardness Total	...	7·21°	18·48°	6·00°	13·44°
„ Permanent		3·10°	3·10°	2·80°	2·80°
Parts per million :—					
Ammonia, Free	...	nil	nil	nil	nil
„ Albuminoid		·005	nil	nil	nil
Condition	...	Slight deposit	clear	clear	clear

The condition of the water is almost identical with that of last month. There is nothing calling for special remark.

We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. H. OGSTON & MOORE.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

In all there were 28 deaths from this class of disease, which were returned as Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. Fourteen of these deaths took place in Eling; 3 in Lyndhurst; and 11 in Fawley.

Those in Eling division being—

Phthisis	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	6

Those in Lyndhurst division being—

Phthisis	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	2

Those in Fawley division being—

Phthisis	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	4

The mortality for the whole district for these diseases would represent 1·16 per 1000.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

During 1906, there were 20 deaths recorded, as being the result of heart mischief. Eling 14; Lyndhurst 2; and Fawley 4. Out of an estimated population of 15,430, this number of deaths from heart mischief is very small and represents a death rate of 1·29 per 1000 for this class of disease.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK- PLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
 YEAR 1906, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND
 WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
 of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	NUMBER OF— Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	36	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	74	0	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' pre- mises included in Part 3 of this Report)	32	0	0
	—	—	—
	142	0	0
	—	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Number of Pro- secutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
Overcrowding	0

3.—HOME WORK.

Lists received from Employers—Twice in the year (s. 107).

					Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.
Lists	...	...	...	...	4
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	2
Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	7

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	20
Harness and Saddle Makers...			...	...	...	5
Brickmakers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	7
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Painters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Motor Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Workshops on Register						68

OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—

Class.		Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1

HENRY A. SHEPPARD,

January 15th, 1907.

Medical Officer of Health.

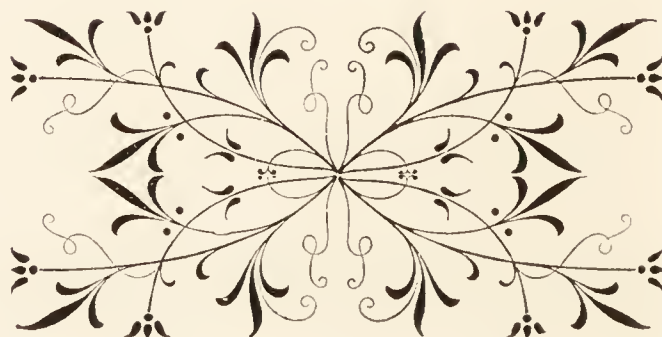
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The New Forest Rural Sanitary District is essentially an Agricultural district; still there are, however, a few important Factories and Workshops, and the working of this Act, with regard (1) Sanitary condition; (2) Means of escape in case of fire; (3) Special Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses; and (4) Home Work has been of a satisfactory nature.

The Factories in the District are :—

	No. on Register.	
Timber Conversion	2
Sulphuric Acid Works	...	1
Creosote Works	1
Flour Mills	4
Brewery	1

These Factories have been visited from time to time during the year, and enquiries made as to the working of the provisions of this Act, which are briefly mentioned above.



REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Report of the Sanitary Work during the year.

	Total No. for Year.		Total No. for Year.
Complaints received ...	67	Houses disinfected ...	24
Cottages inspected ...	127	Houses closed ...	—
Lodging-houses inspected	2	Houses erected or re-built	
Slaughter-houses inspected	15	for which "Certificates"	
Dairies and Milk-shops		were applied for ...	—
inspected ...	9	"Certificates" granted ...	—
Bake-houses inspected	7	"Certificates" deferred...	—
Cowsheds inspected ...	12	Wells sunk, or improved	—
Workshops inspected ...	2	supplies of water	
Filthy houses cleaned, sec.		afforded ...	8
46 Public Health Act,		Wells cleaned or repaired	4
1875 ...	—	Wells closed ...	1
Overcrowding abated ...	1	Defective pumps repaired	
Houses placed in habitable		or new pumps erected	
repair ...	6	to existing wells. ...	7

The subjects enumerated above do not represent the whole of the work dealt with.

Although the Authority have not considered it necessary in this Rural District to adopt Bye Laws, yet strict supervision has been exercised over many subjects which are not clearly defined by Law. I refer to such matters as the keeping of Pigs, the removal of Manure heaps, Fruit and Provisions exposed for Sale when unfit for human food, etc., etc.

Mr. Burns' Bill for food Inspection will doubtless be a welcome addition to Sanitary regulations.

During the year the Main Drains have received attention, especially at Totton, where a judicious Expenditure has been made in relaying a considerable length of Main Drain.

WATER SUPPLY.

This is a question which for years past has occupied the attention of the Authority, and taking the District generally much has been done to make the Service effective.

At Emery Down a large Well is being sunk by which it is hoped to obtain a plentiful supply of good Upland Water, an up-to-date method of sinking the Well is being followed and surface pollution securely guarded against.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Sanitary Inspector.

